

Sept. 19 to Nov. 28

1896

E. A. Goldman.

Private
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NOTE BOOK

N° 69

TRADE MARK

1860-1861

place situated in a rather low-lying region. Adjacent to the town is a large tract of land which is ploughed to some extent, especially. This year however it will be a complete failure on account of the drought. It seems to be even drier here than at Falpan, and the whole country is very dry.

On the way today all the valley was very similar to the Doda Valley hills of Japan - Kibya pines, and numerous species of acacia trees growing thick along the base of slopes.

<i>Carex</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	r
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i> , r
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>top</i>	r
<i>Chenop.</i>		r
<i>Succowia</i>		r
<i>Polygonum</i>		r
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>vegetabile</i>	r
<i>Lupinus</i>		r
<i>Hordeum</i>		r
<i>Rosa</i> (Sweet)		r
<i>Populus</i>		rs
<i>Salix</i>		rs
<i>Populus</i>		rs
<i>Salix</i>		rs
<i>Salix mucronata</i>		r
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	r
<i>Malva</i>		r
<i>Malva</i>		r

Spur. of long cylindrical hair
seen in the roadside
scrub before reaching the
foot.

Lemna *californica*.

Observed

Lyngbya cyanobacteria

Polysiphonia

Gracilaria tikvahiae

W. side along the road
several times.

Sept. 27. Encino.

W. about 3000 ft. before
I found early and took
about 3 bags of the over
a hill & back and up hill
nearly every slip of the

Encarnacion.

Birds.

Proctobryts.

Sitta leucoptera

Zenaidura macroura.

Pogoni.

Vireo.

Melanerpes form.

formus sinuatus.

Catherpes mex.

72

Bucalutus

Merula migratoria

cyanocitta.

col, n

Appelacoma.

Coleptes cafer.

Pipilo maculatus?

Ptilinopus cinereus,

Bassalina leucotis.

way, Encarnacion is a little mining town. A very good quality. Diorite is said to be gotten out here. A large smelter has been running for about 40 years.

Levado Campando. I find it to be nearly a conical mass of rock projecting a thousand feet into the air above the town at its base. Its alt, according to an English engineer here is 9648 ft.

Lepus. Saw a l. cottontail among the oaks at about 6500 ft altitude.

Veg. The same veg. found

Brochilus rufus
Juncos cinereus.
Cathartes aura,
Geococcyx californianus.
Palo Verde.
Castanopsis miersii Gray.
Glaucidium.

Dendrolyx, (reported)

along the road yesterday ex-
tended up to 5500^{ft} alt. when
the cedar No. 3937 begins and
~~at about the same place~~ had
commenced somewhat lower
down but are not abundant
below about 6000 ft. alt. They
increase in number and
size up to Encarnacion. The
cedar ~~if~~ is found rather
sparingly up to about 6500^{ft}
alt. Pines begin at about 6500
ft. and appear to be the
same species found at Pinac
de Aguales.

Climate. Apparently much
drier than at the same
altitude on the range near

Pinal de Amoles.

After a day of studying
in a dense forest try to get an idea
of the country. Brew the road to
Zinpon a short distance and make
several short side side routes.
The country is evidently more rocky
and friable, not so well watered,
as the rest of Pinal de Amoles, hence
the vegetation is not as abundant.
Very few scattered pines are found
on the old red water dry north
slopes. Pines are not abundant
nor so fine large as at Pinal de
Amoles, also become more abundant
and larger here but as they have
been cut off at Pinal de Amoles
for the manufacture of charcoal

and the lines are the trees which
seem to suffer most here to
such an extent must be
applied to tree comparisons,

I sat out a few minutes later
Bentel with arrows and as the
mist became thicker and some
turned into a steady rain I was
obliged to come in and spent
most of the day indoors. In the
afternoon I failed to feel the sym-
ptoms of the attack of cerebral
fever.

Sept. 29.

The sun will see my - it goes,
on wings to glorify heaven and
bring in all to the trees of
everlasting life after the world

These are of an intermediate form

of the large *Pteropus* seen

collected at Pemba as follows,

11.11

Not still very sick yesterday but

am a little better today and

manage to get out a few steps

at a time.

11.12.

Am much better today after

raining again - had a nice

walk around.

11.13.

After school up last night and got up again this morning took a walk

and a long nap.

was
Citellus my friend being
affectionately left in the fog among
the rocks at 9500 ft. on the
Toro Lanchito. He uttered its
call in his unusually low
tone & voice and was hav-
ing steady - looking about
from one object to another.
Darkness was already gathering
and the poor little fellow
appeared to be very anxious.
Lynx leopardus
had the opportunity untroubled
hunting.

My Rhesus like tree grew
here near the town and
Aldabra grows about it.

~~June 14~~
July 14
Collected by Col. col.
~~Plains peccary~~ col.
~~Rabbit~~ col.
~~Plains peccary~~ col.
~~Peromyscus~~ (l. sp.) col.
Skunks. ~~Heleomys~~.
Didelphys ~~Bassaris~~.
~~Canis latrans~~. ~~Procyon~~.
~~Lynx rufus~~. ~~Urocyon~~.
~~Putorius~~. ~~Didelphys~~
~~Cavia~~. ~~Lepus (cottontail)~~
Nebraska n. Oct. 14. ~~Retrodonomys~~
~~Spermophilus mex.~~? ~~Mephitis~~.
Peromyscus (medium sized)
Peromyscus (sm. sp.)

Oct. 9.
I was up early and by the
time I got home it was
dark and cold and I had
no time to go outside so I
had to leave the house
today to descend to fine place.

|
I went to fine place
at 200 ft. East of the hill
the ground was covered by
snow and I took water
and picked it as the
ground was hard and did not
break up the snow until the
next day.

steep. The ground is very
hard, yellowish brown
clayey soil with among the
pebbles
gravelly material, pieces of
limestone.
The surface is
barely as one reaches
the water, like land, you
see no except on the higher
immediately about the town.
On the margin of a marshy
wetland of little more than a
foot elevation they make
limestone in the fissures

<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	r
<i>Polioptila caerulea.</i>	r
<i>Ceryle cabanisi.</i>	r
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus.</i>	r
<i>Paleo</i> sp.	r
<i>Bubo</i>	r
<i>Melanerpes</i>	r
<i>Chelidon erythrogaster</i>	r

longer slopes have been left behind and very soon after leaving the summit the pines become smaller and very soon there are signs of very extensive logging and lumbering on the lower and lower parts of the forest line does not extend far down the slope but No. 3939 extends from the top down to 7000 ft. here it comes and Pines commence Black Walnut and Beech and grow rather sparingly down to 6000 ft. 7000 ft. at which point the cedar? No. 3939 becomes the principal tree. Below 7000 ft. the cedar gradually becomes scarce and goes by way

to the pines which stand
near to about 6000 ft where they
are most numerous on the
gentle slopes. From point
the drawing of the and
creek in Pines begins -
new species, cacti, etc., the
sides of which there are very
species do not extend much
above 7000 ft.

Just a small mining town
and is the head of the valley
of the name which is
situated in the mountains. There
is a narrow valley among the
various mountain hills which
rise to an altitude of 10,000 or
2000 ft above the town.

Suspensions. ~~about~~ the paper
work in the social matters
are for hunting skins cer-
tainly makes the town al-
though a little bad in the
vicinity is cultivated
planted mainly to corn
cotton.

Oct. 13.

Go out horseback to a ranch
about a league from town &
along the road to Yunguipeu.
I sent out a setting of traps
there yesterday and reset
them today. The country all
about here is extremely
faran and mammals seem
to be very scarce too.

Vegetation. Yuccas (very large) Ceunus,
Cedar (Bequisquiajan sp.?) Lyca more,
Opuntias, Magueytes, Acacias, Agaves,
(Maguey de pulque) corn, Zaluz &
Zelans.

Oct. 18.

Traps yield some of the same
sp. of Rhomyscus collected yes-
terday.

Land Snail. Found one this
morning fastened to the head
of a mouse which was caught
in a trap. It had eaten out one
eye.

Oct. 16.

Am trapping for mice with fair
success near the town.

Veg. Schinus molle, cedar No. 3940.
Former is found sparingly and
latter is uncommon only an
occasional tree is found along
the river.

Neotoma, Reeds on ~~leago~~ leaves

of maguey.

Oct. 19.

Have been working steadily in
the immediate vicinity of the town
since last writing. Trapping with
good success for mice along the
river. Pack up today and make
all preparations for leaving at 3.
A.M. tomorrow by the freight
carts for San Juan Chamula.

Rio de Mocleguana.
Mams. & Birds.

Poecyon (tracks)

Urocyon, "

Mephitis, "

Sayornis saya.

Palco sparrowius.

Mimus polyglottos.

Scardafella inca.

Spirurus p. mex.

Buteo borealis?

Melanerpes albifrons?

Cactiphorus mex.

Zenaidura macroura

Salpingetes obsoletus.

Oct. 20. Rio de Mocleguana.

Leave Zinapan at 3:30 A.M. and travel through country almost identical in character to that about Zinapan until 11 A.M., when the carts crossed the Mocleguana river and stopped for the night at some ranches. We had made 7 leagues.

Veg.—Very similar in character to that about Zinapan all the way today. Here near the river cacti and especially several sp. of cereus are more abundant than at Zinapan. The country is very barren and rocky and crops can only be grown on the narrow, ^{alluvial} bottom.

Ixmiquilpan.
Méx.

Neotoma.

Lepus. (Jack.)

" (cot)

Spilogale macrourus.

Peromyscus (3 sp.)

Perognathus.

Didelphys (gray sp.)

<i>Pipiguilpan.</i>	
<i>Birds.</i>	
<i>Tenagle catani.</i>	v
<i>Melanerpes albifrons?</i>	v
<i>Zenaidura macroura.</i>	v
<i>Carpodacus mex. Zone.</i>	v
<i>Pipilo fuscus.</i>	v
<i>Cact. aura.</i>	v
<i>Campylorhynchus.</i>	v
<i>Chondestes gramm.</i>	v
<i>Speotho c. hyp.</i>	v
<i>Corvus sinuatus.</i>	v
<i>Harporrynchus cur.</i>	v
<i>Spinus p. mex.</i>	v
<i>Pyrrhurus ociferans?</i>	v
<i>Dyrocephalus r. mex.</i>	v
<i>Famis l. ejeubit.</i>	v
<i>Phyostomus f. Fairdi.</i>	v

the latter place in many places the river passes through box cañons. The plains about Iguigil, are mainly rocky and sterile crops of corn, beans, oats, alfalfa and such fruits as peaches, figs etc. are grown by irrigation along the river.

Churches —. Churches are scattered about in great numbers all over the plain here. I see the Jefe Político in the afternoon and later go out with a policeman to explore the country and set some traps. I found the country very rocky and barren. Animal life and was driven back to

<i>Blepharida erythrogaster.</i>	v
<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	v
<i>Mimus.</i>	v
<i>Icterus.</i>	v
<i>Sturnella inca.</i>	v
<i>Poliopelta.</i>	v
<i>Taleo sparverius.</i>	v
<i>Catherpes mex.</i>	v
<i>Melospiza lincolni.</i>	v.
<i>Callipepla squamata.</i>	v
<i>Cenacle cabanisi</i>	v

town without having gotten any traps set.

Oct. 22.

Spent mainly in setting traps and exploring the vicinity of the town.

Veg. *Lachnus molle*, maguey de pulque, *Mesquit*, *Yucca*, *Opanthad* & sub. sp.) *Cereus*, (sub. sp.), Ash, corn, beans, alfalfa, guineas, figs, peaches,

Hedotoma. Found signs of them today along ~~the~~ some cliffs where they live in holes and crevices and carry in more or less fragments of cacti to protect the mouths of their gnaws.

Oct. 23

Had very poor success last night with traps in good look-

ing places such as brush fences
with plenty of grass and weeds
growing along them. There seems
however to be quite a variety of
mice judging from the fact that
I only caught 4 specimens and
each belonged to a different sp.
Possibly the scarcity of individ-
uals may be due to the exten-
sive fields and weedy patches
along the river here which pro-
vide plenty of food and shelter
over a large area.

Oct. 24.

Have had very poor success here
so far, only a Didelphys was
caught last night.

Mesciahuala.

Oct. 29.

Have been collecting steadily with very poor success. Prepare to day to take the carts tomorrow for Taxcoapan.

Mesciahuala. Oct. 30. Leave Ig. at an early hour and after getting out of the valley in which that town lies climb pretty steadily but very slowly up. The difference in alt. is only a few hundred ft. between this place an Ixmiquilpan and one hardly realizes he is ascending when coming up there. We arrive about noon. In the afternoon I go out with a couple of fellow travellers and shoot a few doves.

In the evening we attend a "Baile"

~~Nov. 1.~~ Oct. 31. Playcoapan. Hid.
Leave Mesciahuala at 3 a.m. and continue to ascend so slowly that the ascent is scarcely perceptible. The road leads all the way over a nearly level plain flanked by low barren hills. The whole country however is richer than that about Tlaxcoapan. When nearly to Playcoapan the carts get stuck in the mud and do not reach Playcoapan until night so that I miss the afternoon train for Pula. Very heavy rains have been falling throughout this section of country during the past.

wk. and near Plascoapam where
the soil is soft and there are
many depressions now turned into
miniature lakes the roads have
become wellnigh impassable. A
very heavy rain fell yesterday - it
rained so hard that some of the
people were frightened thinking
that it was a water-spout. At the
same time the hail did great dam-
age over limited areas especially
to the barley which it ruined by
knocking the heads off.

Veg. Has become more abundant
since leaving Guigilpan and has
changed considerably in character.
This section has a more abundant

rainfall probably than Ixquilmpan. The mesquites and other desert forms of vegetation occur here the same as at Ixquilmpan but there is not such an abundance of large cacti and yuccas.

Soil. Here as there the soil is very thin and immediately below and cropping out in many places is the underlying limestone.

Crops. Corn, barley, alfalfa and temperate fruits with the never-failing pulque.

Plascoapan - is a small village buried in a large grove of trees mainly *Schinus molle*. Around the plaza are arranged a few

Nov. 1st Pula.

buildings and just back of these begin the houses surrounded by their patches of corn, barley, alfalfa and other crops. These are grown on lands which are irrigated.

Nov. 1. Pula, Hid.

Ship specimens today and take the train in the afternoon to Pula. only one station from Plascoapan. After leaving Plascoapan a short distance behind we began to descend rapidly to Pula and after beginning the ascent the large cacti and other vegetation found at Tzuniquilpan appeared almost immediately. The two places are situated on the same stream.

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo.

Birds.

Quiscalus macrourus.

and as the fall is not rapid the

country is the same in character

at both places.

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato.

Left Pula at 11:30 P.M. last night and

reached Celaya at 5:30 this morning

changed to National R.R. and arrived

here at 11:30 A.M.

Dolores Hidalgo is situated one
league west from the station in
a very barren country. The town is
not large but is very compactly
built up it being only a very short
distance from the plaza to the edge
of the town. There are two fine
cathedrals and other good build-
ings. I saw today the house

Sta. Rosa

(10362)

<i>Neotoma</i>	v	<i>Bat (Leafnosed)</i>
<i>Spem. mac.</i> 10327 v		<i>Pteriodontomys</i> (10349)
<i>Peromyscus</i> (2 sp.) v		(l. sp. 10313) sp. 10334
<i>Perodinus.</i>	v	
<i>Procyon.</i>	v	
<i>Spilogale</i> (10329)	v	
<i>Mephitis</i>	v	
<i>Conepatus</i> (10342)	v	
<i>Rhomomys</i> (10343)	v	
<i>Throcyon.</i>	v	
<i>Cangs latrans.</i>	v	
<i>Sorex.</i> (10358)	v	
<i>Sciurus.</i>	v	
<i>Lepus.</i> (10325)	v	
<i>Felis concolor.</i>	v	
<i>Lynx rufus.</i>	v	
<i>Bat. (Long eared)</i> (10362)	v	

From which Hidalgo gave the "grito"

in 1810.

Nov. 3d.

Complete preparations for making a trip out to the west into the Sierra de Guanajuato near the city of the same name.

Nov. 4. Santa Rosa. Guanajuato. alt. about 9500 ft.
Was delayed some time this morning and did not get started until 9 a.m. Arrived at Sta. Rosa at 5 P.M. after travelling a distance of about 25 mi.

The road today ascended gradually from Dolores Hid. to a small village called Capulin and

Sta Rosa

Corvus sinuatus. ✓
Junco cinereus. ✓ n
Palo sparrowius. ✓
Aphelocoma. ✓
Cathartes aura ✓
Cariamastra atrata. ✓
Pipilo maculatus. ✓
Basilina leucotis. ✓
Pipilo fuscus. ?
Spinus p. mex. ✓
Carpodacus mex. fusc. ✓
Catherpes mex. ✓
Prochilas rufus. ✓
Vireo. ✓
Geococcyx californianus ✓
Otiliogonyx cinereus. ✓

also San Antonio de las Minas. To this point the country is a rolling plain usually rather stony and barren. Capulin is about 4 leagues from Dolores Hid. From Capulin the road enters the foothills and the ascent becomes more rapid. The altitude at Capulin is about 7500 ft. The ascent is steady but slow all the way from Dolores to a ranch at the base of the main range called Los Quinteros. The altitude here is about 8200 ft. and the road from this point ascends rapidly to the summit of the main ridge which it crosses at an alt.

Cytorhynchus v.
Psaltriparus melanotis. v
Parus meridionalis. v
Harporhynchus curv. v
Pipilo fuscus. v
Chondestes grammacus. v
Zenaidura macroura v
Pycnocephalus r. mex. v
Oreoscoptes mac. v
Melanerpes. v
Scardafella inca. v
Campylorhynchus. v
Sayornis saya. v

of about 9800 ft. After crossing this ridge the road begins to descend immediately and a few minutes ride brings one into the small mining town of Santa Rosa at an alt. of about 9500 ft. The Sierra de Guanajuato is a rocky range of mts. some 8 or 10 mi. across and extends in a N.W. and S.E. direction. Near Sta Rosa are a number of mines producing silver and a little gold. These ores are freemilling and the silver is extracted mainly by the patio process. The haciendas de Beneficio are all or nearly all at

Peromyscus. The common oak-woods
sp. found here have the habit
occasionally noted elsewhere in
mice of the same genus, i.e. They
occasionally partly devour those
caught in traps and make lumps
on the mutilated carcass. At this
locality a fragment of cotton which
had accidentally fallen from my
pocket was treated the same way.

Guanajuato.

Veg. — From Dolores Hidalgo
at an alt. of ^{about} 6200 ft. to an alt. of
about 8000 there is little change
in the vegetation. The principal
plants are the mezquites, Opuntias,
Magueyes, Huizaches and other
plants of the dry table land.
At about 8000 the vegetation chan-
ges abruptly. Small oaks and
Mangauta bushes are the prin-
cipal plants from that point
to the tops of the highest mts.
Well up toward the top several
other species of large plants are
common, among them the Alder,
Elder, Madroño, Thornapple, ^{Wildferry.}*

Pinecones do not occur here but are said to be found near the northern extremity of the range west of San Felipe. Near this point the range is said to end abruptly. I did not learn how far it extends toward the S.E. Eucalyptus trees have been introduced and thrive on the very top of the range. These ^{tolerably} nuts were once covered with a heavy forest mainly of oaks but it has been cut off until none of the original forest is left and the hills are now covered with a second growth forest of young oaks the largest of

Junes cinereus. I saw one bird of a flock that were feeding in an open meadow repeatedly jump up on slender weeds stalks and bearing them to the ground with its weight feed off the seeds at leisure.

which do not exceed six in. in diam. and the people are already cutting them for firewood and for making charcoal. The manzanita is here called pinguine and the boys seem to be very fond of the berries. Of the oaks there are several sp. and probably two species or varieties of thornapple one with reddish colored fruit and the other yellow.

Nov. 5th 17.

Remain at Sta. Rosa working the mts. for several mi. in all directions. I made two trips to the country about the Cerro de San Miguel which is the

Dolores Hidalgo.

highest mt. of this neighborhood
and probably of the range. I
did not ascend to its summit
but estimated its altitude to be
10300 ft. I spent a great deal of
time in vain trying to secure
a specimen of the Scimus which
is found or at least used to be
found in these mts.

Nov. 18. Dolores Hidalgo.
Return here today on the back of
one of the most miserable old
saddle horses I have ever used.
The weather has been dry but
a heavy rain fell this afternoon.

San Luis Potosí.

Nov. 19. San Luis Potosí. Visited early this morning the house in which the priest Hidalgo lived and stood in in the windows from which he gave the "grito" in 1810. It is an ordinary window on the ground floor facing the street. In the room back of the window are the confessional and ^{several} numerous pieces of furniture used by Hidalgo. The house is a rather large one and of Moorish style.

Took the train at 11.35 and came on here arriving at 2.38 P.M.

Road Notes. Saw signs of Dipodomys spectabilis a short distance

north of Jesus Maria San Felipe is a very high point and high wooded mts. rise a few miles away on both sides of the RR. San Felipe appears to be quite a town. These mts. appear to be pretty well wooded well up near their tops, the trees are probably oaks. The town is about a league west or S.W. of the station. A large bare level plain occurs here and probably both large & small jumping rats judging from holes seen.

Jaral: At this point the plain is very sandy. High hills a few mi. away on both sides of

the R.R.

| Nov. 20.

Remain in S. L. P. preparing to ship specimens and leave for home on vacation.

Nov. 21.

Remain in S.L.P. and until 7.15 P.M. when I take the train for El Paso.

Nov. 22.

Spent on the train. When I awoke the train was near Ciénegas, Zacatecas, and this evening at dark we were nearing Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua.

El Paso.
Pocket Gopher.
Dipodomys spectabilis.
Small Juppers.

Nov. 23.

Arrived in El Paso at 8:30 this morning. When I awoke we were nearing the boundary and passing through a very sandy regions. Dunes of loose sand extended in every direction. I take the train on the Southern Pacific Ry. for Maricopa, Arizona. Leaving El Paso we crossed the Rio Grande and passed through a sandy region populated by Pocket Gophers and jumping rats both large and small. It got dark shortly before we reached Deming.

Nov. 25.

Arrive at Maricopa about noon
and connecting with train for
Phoenix over the Maricopa &
Phoenix road arrive in Phoenix
about 1 P.M. Spend the afternoon
looking around the town.

Nov. 26.

Leave Phoenix at 9 P.M. after
spending a day looking around
there. Arrive at Maricopa about
11 P.M. and should have connected
with S.P. train at 4:30 A.M.
but it was 9 hrs. behind time
so that I did not get out of
Maricopa until 2:30 P.M. It
got dark when we were on the

desert near Yuma. I

Nov. 27.

The train reached Los Angeles at 4:30 A.M. and I had to stop over until 9 P.M. I spent the day looking around Los Angeles.

Nov. 28.

Reach Alila early in the morning.



